# De Cimes Bispatch

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## How to Call The Times-Dispatch.

Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask central for "4041," and on being answered from the office switchboard will indicate the department or person with whom they

The department to speak.

When calling between 6 A. M. and 9

When call to central office direct for A. M. call to central office direct for 4041 composing room, 4042 business office 4043 for mailing and press rooms.

#### Increasing Paternalism.

When the first revelations of the and customs of the packers were made, The Times-Dispatch joined in the demand for enforced improvement. In the first comment this paper made on that subject, the attention of the public was called to the important and essential part played by local selfgovernment in proventing and curing such conditions as those described by Messrs. Nelll and Reynolds. Further consideration has only confirmed this opinion and strengthened this paper's belief that a horde of Federal inspectors is an unnecessary, unwise and revolutionary price t pay even for wholesome canned foods. be borne in mind that the fresh beef, mutton and lamb, which constitute ninety per cent. of the entire meat business, is admittedly pure, clean and fit for human use. To condemn all forms of meat, therefore, in one indiscriminate and fearful arraignment is to work wicked and worse than useless damage to innocent and defenseless cattle-raisers and

With this thought in view, and with the desire and intention to absolutely tify the conditions reported to the President, the question of means and methods still remains. The Norfolk Virwhich are to enter interstate commerce." This doubt may be allayed if the Virginian-Pilot will inform itself of the salient and almost unescapable fact that the United States courts have decided that Federal control over railroads doing an interstate business was constitutional while the statutes requiring Federal inspection of the packing-houses have by the same tribunals been declared unconstitutional. The sole reason why the oral inspection is because they want the stamp of government approval-that h and fairness, such reparation as is possible should be made, and such gwarantees as are trustworthy should be given, in order that the innocent may not perish with the guilty.

But even this merciful thought should be tempered with the reflection that if practically control the preparation of all canned and fresh meats because, in the to enter interstate commerce." then, by the same remoning the Federal govern other armies of inspectors to supervise the manufacture of shoes, cotton cloth product except those breakfast breads of England, which must be eaten hot.

and works of individuals is wise and helpful, apart from all political antecedents of Democracy or Republicanismto urge insistently the enactment of such

The Times-Dispatch desires pure food also but in this hysterical rush for extra constitutional remedies the tendency must not be overlooked that to follow this course means to supplant individuality in initiative and character by a centralized governmental control.

#### Our Dictator.

The ovidence accumulates that President Roosevelt regards himself as the supreme ruler of the United States. He has undertaken to browbeat Congress and he has come precious near undertaking to browbeat the courts. In yes-Lerday's paper it was recorded that if President providing for the construction of a sea-level canal on the Isthmus of Panama, he would veto it. One of the President's friends introduced an amendment to the item in the sundry civil bill appropriating \$25,000,000 to continue the construction of the Panama Canal, provided that no part of that sum should be used in the construction of a sealevel canal. This was done with the ap-

Committee on Agriculture to understand that no measure relating to government inspection of the packing-houses will be entire accordance with his own views. The President has the right of veto, but it is a usurpation for him to use that power in advance as a big stick with which to beat the legislative branch into submission to his commands. The veto power is not by any fair construction of the be used as a threat and means of intimidation.

President Roosevelt has assumed the at-

titude of a dictator. He believes in government regulation and control of railroads, coal mines, packing-houses and various other enterprises carried on by private corporations, and he assumes to fictate to the legislative department the quality of legislation to be enacted in direction. President Roosevelt is honest and conscientious, but that is characteristic of all fanatics, and Mr. Roosevelt's craze for government'control has wellnigh reached the stage of faunticism. It is time for the people to call a halt on him.

#### Danville's Progress.

A little while back McClure's Magazine published a "purpose article." The matter of the article related to the city of Danville, Virginia, and its purpose was to show that the growth of Danville was greatly retarded by railroad discrimina-As in all such cases, the writer went to extremes and in his zear to make out a case against the railroads did Danville a grave injustice in representing it as a city of vacant stores and unoccu-

The Times-Dispatch knew enough situation in Danville to feel sure that this article was grossly misleading, and in order to present the bright side of the picture and to undo, as far as possible, the nischief which the McClure article has wrought, sent to Danville a staff correwhose long residence in that city made him entirely familiar with the situation, with instructions to make a full investigation and report the results. This article will be found in the industrial section of The Times-Dispatch to-day, and will show, as was a foregone conclusion, that, in spite of any disadvantage in railroad rates, in spite of the revolution in the tobacco business, Danville he been making steady progress from year to year, and is to-day one of the most prosperous and progressive cities in the

indergone, a great change in the past ten years, necessitating a readjustment of the city's industrial system. But the live men of Danville have met the situation with intelligence and courage and turned it to good account.

The Register, Danville's representative newspaper, says that during the past ten years Danville has started, in the manufacture of cotton goods, 43,008 spin-dles, 1,006 looms, and put to work 375 dles, 1,006 looms, and put to work 875 operatives. By July 1st of this year this new plant will be exactly double, making a total of 85,016 spindles, 3,212 looms and operatives, to which is to be added 0 spindles, 2,653 looms and 1,650 operacoats, shirts and overalls, putting out oying 150 operatives and does a business \$160,000 annually. During this period Danville men have started a kultting fac-ory, which employs 135 operatives and buts out 135,000 dozens of its product anputs out 136,000 dozens of its product an-nually, and we are informed by the pres-idents of these respective enterprises that the capacity of both will be practically doubled in the immediate future.

During this period Danville men have built and equipped a furniture factory which employs 80 skilled men, puts out 10,000 finished pieces, and does a business of \$135,000 per annum.

In spite of any disadvantage of freight ates, Danville has a number of wholesale grocery houses, which are all doing stores are all prosperous, and there is steady employment for all persons who are willing to work. All this in addition to the great tobacco industry, which is still the backbone of the city's wealt's and prosperity.

There is something else to Danvillo's redit which is even more to be desired than material prosperity. Its politics are absolutely clean, and its municipal government has never been tainted with graft or any form of corruption,

#### Mr. Adams and the Race Problem.

Century Magazine on the negro problem was so extensively read and criticised, written a letter on the same subject to Professor Kelly Miller, of Howard University. Washington, which The h is permitted to publish. Mr. Adams says that in his paper in the Century he did not set forth so clearly as he might have done the difficulty then our Norfolk contemporary does well in the way of the solution of the race problem as it rests in his mind, and in this letter has endeavored to make good the deficiency. He holds that the race problem can only be successfuly approached in a peculiarly scientific spirit; that philanthropy has nothing to do with it; that the feeling of common humanity has nothing to do with it; that the patronizing spirit which would raise an oppressed race has nothing to do with it. On the contrary, it requires, as matter of fact, cold scientifle, historical investigation, and in that way only is he disposed to discuss it. Proceeding with the argument, Mr.

Adams says that the whole principle of American igivilization and polity has hitherto depended on one theory-the bebe assimilated by the American community and finally absorbed into it. But we have been able neither to assimilate nor absorb either the negro or the Indian.

The reason is manifest. The Angle Saxon race, whether in America or else has shown a gentus for enriching its blood with blood of other races. In America we have taken liberal infusions of foreign blood, and usually to the advantage of our own race, but the blood thus infused has been the blood o whites. The line is drawn at the black Otherwise, the white race would he destroyed. As Mr. Adams mildis puts it, if we should undertake to absorb the black race by what is known as miscegenation, the result would be a bastard and mongrel race, and the process would be in its result good neither for the white nor the black. He adds that in Jamaica the black has absorbed the white, and the result is not en-We should say not. couraging.

He casts aside the question of absorp-

assimilated without being absorbed—that is, practically made the same as the whites with no race conflict. The alternative, says he, is to throw the black race

Neither, he thinks, is practicable. "Under these circumstances," says he. . in conclusion, "If we cannot assimilate, if to absorb is undestrable and, in my opinion, an impossibility, if the unassimilated off and will not take itself off voluntarily what reasonable prospect is there of happy solution of the racial problem?"

The frankly confesses that he concur in the view once expressed by Mr. John Morley, of England, that our race problem approaches as hearly as anything

Mr. Adams's view is peculiarly teresting, because he is a man of Northbirth and education. It is a very practical view, but, in our opinion, he The Times-Dispatch agrees, of course, with his premises, but, not altogether his conclusions, which are somewhat pessimistic. Of course, the negre lated in the sense in which Mr. Adams employs the term. But that does not imply that the "black mass must be thrown off." The so-called negro prob only real problem in the South is the bad negro. These negroes who are conducting themselves as good and indusupon the whites is to give the negroes a fair opportunity to educate themselves and improve their condition.

If that obligation be honestly discharged, the results will take care of

#### The Sunday Newspaper.

The Southern Churchman of current the Sunday newspaper. After expressing doubt whether or no the Sunday newsit is a large part the trouble that causes men to disregard the sacred claim of the Lord's day; or, has simply come into existence as a result of men's disregard existence as a result of men's disregard for those claims, it adds: "As to the work of the Sunday nowspaper, he is worse than a blind optimist—we sadly fear that he is a blind partisan—who claims that in any way, it makes for good. All that is necessary in order to from an intelligent judgment in the matter is for any one to buy a dozen samples of next Sunday's issue of these papers and judge for himself. We simply ask him to mark all that makes for moral and spiritual improvement, and then mark all the mass of stuff that has a different tendency, and then compare the results! If the compiler was ever an optimist in the matter, we ven-

vestigation. A secular newspaper is not to deal only with those subjects which ment, but we claim for The Sunday Times-Dispatch "that the mass of stuff" does make for the intellectual improvement and much of it for the moral and that none of it is demoralizing.

of this newspaper. Among the various port of the unveiling of the Confederate exhibit of the manuel training work in the public schools; a report of the Me Witt's warning to barkeepers; numerous reports of commencement exercises of appeal for the City Ice Mission; an arother items of like character which, if not instructive, were at least not

The leading article on the editoria Richmond. There were other articles on educational career over a political career. there was a practical sermon, based upon a scriptural text. There was a extracts of interest and instruction.

The sermon which The Sunday Times-Dispatch prints reaches a much larger congregation than all the preachers of Richmond address from Sunday to Sunday, and The Times-Dispatch has reason to believe that this feature has conferred a spiritual benefit in more instances than

The Industrial Section of the paper was devoted to subjects pertaining to the material welfare of Virginia, and one entire page was devoted to the subject of education. On another page there was a chapter on Richmond history; there was a good poem, and there was Mr. Carpenter's article on the Flatheads. Another page was devoted to Confederate history and queries and answers. Another page was devoted exclusively to topics of interest to women, including many household hints. Another page was devoted to the entertainment and instruction of chfliren. Another page was devoted to the investigation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, another to foreign news, another to fish culture and the plight of the Jews in Russia.

vestigation, and if he was ever a pessimist in the matter, we venture to prediet his prompt conversion-provided he is not an interested party.

#### The Recreation Season.

Time was when only the rich went to "the springs," nowadays overybody goes to some place of recreation during the hot season. It is not merely a matter of pleasure. Life is more active and strento take a rest in season. The strain of modern existence is so great that nature demands relaxation.

But why not rest at home? Because you cannot. You need mental relaxation and freedom from care more than you need rest for your weary flesh. 'At home

the office, as the case may be. You need to get away from the smell and spell of scenery, a new atmosphere and new faces you need to get into the restrul, devilmay-care atmosphere of the pleasure resort. You need the green hills, or the dimpled lake, or the dancing sea, To speak plainly, you need a season of aban to unhitch the traces, pull off the barness green pastures and kick up your heels The Creator poured the sporting blood into our veins and He expects it to eirculate, and he expects us to circulate, too

But whither away? That is the leading question, and The Times-Dispatch is helpng you to decide it. Read the Summer Resort Section to-day and get into the spirit of it. If you fail to find something to your liking, you're hard please. It is a great exhibit. It smells of salt air and rhododendron; it suggests rippling riffs, trout streams, fish ties and all the fanfaronade of glittering beach or verdant mountain. The only difficulty is that the variety makes selection a puzzle. It is a case of

How charming were either dear charm-

But that's your affair. The Times-Dispatch has done its part in supplying the

Justice John and the Loafers. Justice Crutchfield is sending the loaf-ers to the rockpile, and no is doing There is plenty of work in Rich mond and no excuse for idling. Ever one of the loafers should be reckoned with by the Police Justice. Brtan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." What a pity it is that Richmond has no workhouse! She must have such an institution. Economy and public morals

#### "A Contrast."

"A Contrast."

(Selected for The Times Dispatch,)

"There was a certain rich man which
was clothed in purple and fine linen, and
fared sumptuously every day: and there
was a certain beggar named Lazarius
which was laid at his gate, full of sores,
and desiring to be fed with the ccumbs
which fell from the rich man's table;
moreover the dogs came and licked his
sores. And it came to pass that the beggar died, and was carried by the angels gor died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom; the rich man also died and was buried."—St. Luke xvi.

"A certain rich man," is the simple name of the party whose history is here given, although details are given of his daily life. Purple in ancient times was the most costly color, and, indeed, a royal one; thus extravagance and pride were exhibited by him who, not royal in rank, were daily so splendid and unusua a robe.

It is not, however, stated here that there was any sin in this man wearing purple. If it suited his rank it was right for him to do so, and even if it was inconsistent with his position, nothing is here indicated of rebuke. It would be no benefit to society or trade that the rich and great should clothe themselves

In addition to the purple he wore "fine linen." This was a most precious commodity, and was sold for its weight in gold. Thus this man were the most costly robes of his day, combined in his enjoyments the highest luxury with the greatest beauty, and gratified his pride and vanity at any expense. He fared sumptuously every day; lived in jovial ease and splendor; ate the best, drank the dearest, and gave himself, as they say now, "a good time." The best was not too good for him.

40.000 Christian Scientists in Boston might Notwithstanding this continued and progive some food for thought to Dr. Crap longed indulgence of himself, there is nothing to prove any charge of positive dishonesty or persecution, plunder or oppression of the poor. As far as we he broke out with the "shingles." know he was free from any and ever such flagrant offense.

He passed as a creditable and respect. able gentleman. He sported, read the newspapers; cared neither for the law nor gospel; church and its means of grace were never considered. Whether the next village was starving, or without schools, did not interest him. He took all things easy, enjoyed himself, and cared It is rather a singular, fact that his

name is not mentioned, whereas that of the poor beggar is given. In this world the name of the rich man is sounded by a thousand trumpets, and is accorded titles of dignity and rank. But in the heavenly world all that is reversed; the name that was great and honored below is not mentioned there; the name that was scorned here is pronounced with acclamations through eternity.

In this world the names of the poor are neither known nor published; but in the world to come the treasures of the pious poor are all recorded. Greatness alone is prominent now; goodness alone will be prominent there. We should always prefer plety to power and substantial goodness to ephemeral greatness:

The great offense of the rich man was A starving, suffering beggar was lying at his gates, unheeded, unhelped That silent spectacle accused him in the ear of God; that uncared for sufferer neglected by him, was watched before the Throne, under whose special care lie the poor. Lazurus was his name, which means "God only his help." grand parable that it has penetrated the language of almost every nation, so tha in every tongue of Europe a lazar is now the descriptive name of the poor.

The poor man was cast at the rich man's door, probably by some relatives who thought where there was so much wealth there would be a corresponding liberality. He was placed under the eyo of the rich man, who could neither go in nor out without seeing him.

Why is one wealthy, possessed of leisure, ministered unto by servants, surrounded by rank and honors? It is surely that he may he able to take a wider view, to move in a larger horizon, to become more fully acquainted with life, its burdens and its duties. One man you are too close to the mill, the store or exact more, but that he may do more

might have made yourself acquainted; if the ignorant, whom you might have enlightened, the sorrowing you might have comforted, your sin and responsibility are as great as if they had been placed in your porch and under your eyes every

Lazarus craved the crumbs, and of

what relief they could. The very dogs

The contrast in this picture is com-

and splendid one; the other only the

company of dogs.

Yet the wealth of the rich man was

not his crime, for Abraham, into whose

a rich man. The poverty of Lazarus, or

the other hand, was neither his excel-

lence nor his merit. God looks upon

wealth and poverty as mere incidents.

Poverty of spirit is a spiritual excellence,

be a stranger. Rich in good works is a

not have. God places us in our respective

stations, and gives us the opportunity

But a day comes in which the contrast

between the rich and poor will finally

arrayed in solemn responsibility only.

Lazarus died first. "The rich man died

mercy, gave him a longer day of grace

and period for repentance. He had seen

at his door; every day he had had an

opportunity to entertain an angel un-

and died as he had lived. Lazarus pre-

ceded him to the judgment seat of Christ.

Both died; in this they were alike.

"He died" is written even in the blog

The compensation of one is a proces-

and the termination of which was ever-

self gives this statement, and by it proves

the immortality of the soul. The ques-

tion is, when we die, as die we must.

will we join Lazarus in glory, or the

Several months ago Mme. Bernhardt.

of France, took America by storm. The

storm raged around New York for a

few weeks, then swept westward, blew

down The theatrical trust, and \$150,000 out

of the pockets of the American public.

The storm has now subsided, and-dropping

the figure, if you please-Madame is on

her way home. The money which she

blew out of the American pocket will

be blown in when she reaches that dear

The discussion regarding the peck-a-

As far as we can see, however, there

even more interested in the flight of Mr.

Knabenshue had he been running a hot

Regarding the belief in miracles, those

A convict has mysteriously disappeared

At this late day, the news that it's

going to be a lock canal is not likely

The Divine Barah sailed for France

with a luggage consisting mainly of

When S. Bernhardt bade farewell to

while her purse was filled with plunks

As for Lamb, there is some reason to

suspect that the packers would gladly

Addloks, so to speak, has been sub-

She: "Fourth daughter to be married, ch? You must have had some difficulty in setting so large a number of girls of your hands." He: "Not at all, my dear lady. The difficulty is in keeping such a large number of husbands on their feet."—Judy.

SICK HEADACHE

regulate the Bowels, Purely Vegetable.

CARTERS

SMALL PILL. SMALL BOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear

Fac-Simile Signature

Breuksood

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Dis-

tolerably hard American dollars.

to get anybody keyed up.

sprinkling-man?

sourian.

mince him.

tracted.

It's fly-paper weather.

After graduation, what?

Take 'em off now, anyway.

ready to pay the price

seems to be very little to it.

raphy of Methusolah.

for exercising corresponding virtues.

osom Lazarus was taken, was himself

rebuked the selfish rich man.

Rhymes for To-Day

Old Faithful. HE post scanned the paper with

Not to mention both a mutter and a pout, And exclaimed, as with a cuss he fun these he received but a scanty supply. "There is not a dratted thing to write about!" Deprived of sympathy from man, the dumb brutes expressed theirs, and gave

For there're only some murders and

thefts,

Bome groons and 6 suicides,

considers defaulted, 2 parties assaulted,
One dozon of trite homicides,
A terrible fight in the House,
Two congressmen slain in the fray,
One small ultimatum—and that is the bottom. plate-on one side purple, on the other rags; one fares sumptuously, the other only asks for crumbs; one has visitors of wealth and rank, his retinue a large

The paper reads dully to-day."

The paper reads dully to-day."

Thus the poet ran the columns through in vain
In the quest of something cute to write about:
In the ond he wrote a sonnet to the rain.
Which was kind of playing cats and dogs without.

That's exactly what the paper poets do When their inspiration runs—well, rather light:
They have all agreed togother that's the best about the weather—
It will always stand another little write.

II. S. II. to which poverty of circumstance may spiritual value, which the wealthlest may

## Merely Joking.

Correct.—Weeks: "What is good for a mosquito bite?" Blick: "Most any sort of human fiesh, I believe, is considered good."—Judge. rags and the rich from their estates, and both shall stand at the judgment seat

Editorial Amenities poet says that the last two verses of his poem may be omitted, if you think it is desirable." Editor: "I'll do better than that. I'll omit the whole poem."—Somerand was buried." God, in forbearing that. I'll omi

beggar pine of hunger and perish Making a Name.—"So she's another so-clety git! going into the theatrical world. I suppose she hopes to make a name of herself on the stage." "Oh, yes, but she's so particular. She has looked through wares. He despised all, neglected all, so particular. She has looked through any number of novels for a good name but she hasn't found one to suit her yet.' —Philadelphia Ledger.

Bitter Life.—"Poor Mrs. Wilkins! She is so young and her wedded life has been such a bitter disappointment." "In what way?" "She married that wealthy old Wilkins, under the impression that he had heart disease, and the doctor says he's perfectly well."—Milwaukee Sentinel. lasting glory. The compensation of the

The Plain Way.—"There is one political practice of the British that is in accord with their blunt downright nature."
"What is that?" "To use a whip when they want to beat their opponents." and which ended in everlasting terment, There is a life beyond! Our Lord Himthey want to beat Baltimore American.

Home Ties.—Mr. Jawback (savagely);
"I wish you were somewhere where I'd
never be able to see you again!" Mrs.
Jawback (sweetly); "Well, at any rate
It's nice of you to wish me in heaven."—
Cleveland Recorder.

## THE RACE PROBLEM. A Highly Interesting Letter from

Mr. Charles Francis Adams.

Through the kindness of a friend, The Times-Dispatch is permitted to publish the following letter: Boston, Mass., May 21, 1906.

Boston, Mass., May 21, 1908.

My Dear Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 12th instant, and also the accompanying pamphlet, "As to the Leopard Spots," to which you refer as a sufficient answer to the view I had taken of the lack of self-developing capacity in the African race,

A good many criticisms and comments on my paper in the May "Century" have reached me, but none of them, with the exception of this pamphlet, has seemed of all for acknowledgment. Paris,
Au revoir, Divine Sarahi Americans know and appreciate genius and are ever

exception of this paniphlet, has seemed to call for acknowledgment. Your contribution, however, is thoughtful and deserves most respectful consideration.

The race problem in this country is one of the largest magnitude and the greatest complexity. It can only be successfully approached in a purely scientific spirit. Philauthropy has nothing to do with it; the feeling of common humanity has nothing to do with it; the patronizing spirit which would raise an oppressed race has nothing to do with it. On the contrary, it requires matter-offact, cold, scientific, historical investigation. In that way, and in that way only, am I prepared to discuss it.

Passing at once to the general subject, I will set forth, as succinctly as I can, my view as to the nature of the race problem as presented to us and the great practical difficulty in the way of its solution. With my present light, it seems to me insuperable. Others believe a way out or through can be devised.

a way out or through can be devised. I hope they are right, and that I am

I hope they are right, and that I am wrong.

The whole principle of American civilization and polity has hitherto depended upon one theory—the belief that infusions of foreign blood could be, in the first place, assimilated by the American tommunity, and, finally, absorbed into it. We have always worked upon that assumption. The African and native American have hitherto proved the only exceptions. We have been able neither to assimilate nor, later on, to absorb either. The Asiatic, whether Japanese, Chinese Messrs. Neill and Reynolds might col-America her eyes were filled with tears, The weather remaining absolutely in statu quo, how would you like to be the Mr. Cleveland's attitude toward the Bryan boom appears to be distinctly Mis-

ceptions. We have been able neither to assimilate nor, later on, to absorb either. The Asiatic, whether Japanese, Chinese or Maley, would, in my juagment, prove equally impossible of either assimilation or absorption, provided always the amount to be assimilated or absorbed is large. Negligible quantities, of course, are not to be considered.

That the African can be assimilated to the white American, even partially, is yet to be proved. That he should ultimately be absorbed into the American is scientifically most undestrable. It could only he done through what is known as miscegenation, and the result would be a bastard and mongrel race. The process would be in its result good neither for the white nor, the black. I, therefore, throw that aside as undestrable, if possible. In Jamaica the black has absorbed the white. The result is not encouraging. The question, therefore, is whether the fen million blacks in this country can be assimilated without being absorbed—that is, practically made the same as the whites, with no race conflict. The alternative is that, like any foreign and indigestible mass in a body, whether politic or human, the black should be thrown off. That he dannot be thrown off, I think may be assumed. The African does not wish to go; he cannot be made to go. He is here to stay—in some capacity.

Now, If the African had anywhere in

aces not wish to go; he cannot be made to go. He is here to stay—in some capacity.

Now, it the African had anywhere in the world evinced a self-sustaining and self-developing power when left to himself, the solution of the problem would be comparatively easy; but such is not the case. There is no instance of it in Africa, the home of the race; and Hayti, San Domingo' and Jainalca are not encouraging.

They also reneve In-trees from Dyspeptia, In-digestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect ren-edy for Dizziness, Nausea, proveness, Ead Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORFID LIVER. They Purely Vestelable. San Domingo and Jamaica are not encouraging.

If it is suggested to the African that he should return to Africa, or that he should betake himself, in large communities, to the islands of the West Indies, where his race predominates, he at ouce declines so to do. He prefers to remain in immediate contact with the whites, However subordinate his position may be, he prefers it to independence.

This fact, also, is not encouraging. He declines even to attempt to stand on his own legs.

own legs, these circumstances, if we cannot assimilate—if to absorb is undestrable, and, in my opinion, an impossi-

# Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement Convenient for tourists.

J. H. Lyon. D.D.S.

bility—if the unassimilated and unabsorbed mass cannot be thrown of, and will not take liself of voluntarily, what reasonable prospect is there of a happy solution of the racial problem? When, some years ago, Mr. John Morley, the English statesman and author, was here, he remarked, going back to his own country, that he considered our race problem as, on the whole, approaching as mearly as anything conceivable to the insoluble.

ing as nearly as anything conceivable to the insoluble.

Whether he was right or no, I cannot say. Time only will prove. Meanwhile, as yet I concur with him. I see no way of assimilating the African in his present mass. The race projudice seems insurmountable. I may be not assert that the property of the property of

# A Bit of Verse. Original and Selected.

Da Comica Man.

Giacomo Finelli no funny, O! My!
By tweestin' hees face an' by weenkin' hees eye
He maka you laugh teel you theenk you weel die.
He don't gatta say som'theeng; all he

Ees maka.da face an', how mooche you try, You no can help laugh w'en he lookin'

at you-Giacomo Finelli so funny, O! My! deeg een da tranch weeth Glacomo war

Giacomo ees toss up da spadaful clay, An' beeg Irish boss he ees gat een Da boss he ees look at Giacomo ar

So bad as he can, but Giacomo, so

sly. He maka pretand he no see he was dero-Glacomo Finelli so funny, O! My!

But w'en da boss turn an' ees starta for go Glacomo look up an' he mak' da face-So!

laugh an' I laugh lika deesa—Ho! ho! Da boss he com' back an' he poncha my head, He smasha my nose an' he blacks

my eye—
I no can help laugh eef I gona be dead.
Giacomo Finelli so funny, O! My!
T. A. DALY.

—The Catholic Standard and Times.

My Heart's in the Highlands

Highland, O that I might be Back within thy borders, free From the ceaseless rush of man in life's whirlpool! whiripooli How my heart within me burns, And my soul with longing yearns For thy mountains, valleys, meadows, brooklets cooli

Stately hemlocks, prophets all,
Oft live heard your pleading call;
"Come and rest, thou foolish child; O turn
from strife!"
But each sad, pathetic word
Came and went as if unheard—
In the worship blind of Manmon, what
was life?

Now I long once more to go
Where the lovely hawthorns blow.
And the rheddeledron woes the lily fair;
Where the sweet arbutus' bloom
Lends its delicate perfume
To the evening breeze—a fragrance rich
and rare!

Of the mountains, of the streams, Of thee, lovliest land by eye of mortal

seen! Where the robin pipes his song, Morning, noon and all day long, Where thy patient cattle graze in postures green.

How my heart with rapture thrills When I see those distant hills Bathed in glory as at even the run de-clines! Then I long again to roam

Near my happy Highland home

In the shadow of those softly murmuring

Pinesi

When the shades of twilight fall, And the whip-poor-will's sad call, Pinintive floats upon the stilled evening

Dear old golden days return. And the altars brighter burn. Sacred in my heart for one-Cecella Dare

When the stars are bright and clear,
Oft, methinks unto mine ear,
Comes the music of my sweetheart's song
of yore;
The 'I's angels turn from thee,
Come, beloved, unto me;
For the love that I have plighted shall endure.

By those twinkling orbs of light,
By this lovely summer's night.
By the giory of you silvery moon, I
mybel on again to see,
Land or all that's dear to me—
Home of my beloved sweetheart—Cecells

Dare. HENRI FORTESQUIRE.

HENRI FORTESQUIRE.

There had been a collision between a butcher's cart and an automobile. The policeman was taking coplous notes regarding the accident. "Mummie." said a small boy on the outskirts of the crowd. "why does the policeman always lick the end of his pencil before writing?" "To make the case look as black as possible. I suppose," answered "Mummie," wearly, as she helped the exquisite child into the 'bus.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Henry M. Beardsley, Mayor-elect of Kansas City, who was elected by popular yote from all narties, has been president of the Y M. C. A. for seven years.

A good bit of charity is wasted on the Fiji Islanders that might better be expended on our next-door neighbors.

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#### proval of the President, and doubtless The President has also given the House